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Charakterbilder. By GUSTAV SCHMOLLER. Munich and Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1913. 8vo, pp. vi+302. M. 7.

Professor Schmoller presents in the *Charakterbilder* a series of sketches of some of the leading personalities in Germany in the last two centuries. Sovereigns and statesmen, savants and men of letters, officials and captains of industry, in great part men with whom the author has been personally acquainted, are the characters, of whom he draws most interesting portraits. These articles, previously published but scattered hitherto through a variety of newspapers and periodicals, are collected here for the first time.

The American Mediterranean. By STEPHEN BONSAL. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. xiv+488. \$3.00.

A historical account of the development of customs and institutions among the peoples inhabiting the islands of the Caribbean Sea is here given in an interesting and popular style. Appendices present a small amount of financial material, the treaty with the Republic of Panama, canal legislation, and the Hay-Pauncelote Treaty; but the book is primarily serviceable to the traveler and the historian, rather than to the student of economics.

Woman in Modern Society. By EARL BARNES. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1912. 12mo, pp. 257. \$1.25.

To the rapidly increasing literature on the disputatious subject of *Woman*, Professor Barnes has added *Woman in Modern Society*, a book which says a good many things which need to be said and which succeeds in rubbing off some of the artificial glamour with which many are wont to glorify women's present achievements and position. The author subscribes to the belief that the equality of men and women is one of supplementary activities alone; only by recognition of this principle of mutual dependence can the work of either of the sexes be made complete. To use his favorite words, man supplies the katabolic energy, woman the anabolic power. With this fundamental theory always in mind, and with appreciation of the heritage with which the past has endowed her, the author discusses woman's relations to education, to industrial and political life, and to family life. In none of these activities does he believe the satisfactory solution has been reached; each situation bristles with problems. One of the most suggestive points in the book is the assertion that there is no longer a question of women's rights, for these either have been already gained or will be gained soon; the emphasis must now be laid on women's duties.

To criticize in detail the author's beliefs, some of which are conventional and some liberal, is useless, since that could be but the measuring of one personal opinion against another. The reader is bound to encounter scores

of statements with which he may disagree. But that must be reckoned a benefit, if the book stimulates thought while presenting an opposing view. It is worth reading, for it is clear and dispassionate, seeing alike foibles and excellencies.

Farm Management. By G. F. WARREN. New York: Macmillan, 1913. 8vo, pp. xviii+590. \$1.50.

As one might infer from the title, the problem to which the author addresses himself is that of how to secure the greatest net profit to the individual farmer, or as he puts it, "the greatest possible labor income." In general, according to Professor Warren, this is to be secured by organizing and employing the production factors at the farmer's disposal in such a way as to secure the greatest economy in production. Once the *type* of farming is settled upon, it becomes a question of the most profitable investment in and use of acreage, equipment, live stock, labor, etc. The distinction is constantly drawn between greatest possible production and that production which will yield the greatest net profit. After pointing out the prevalent sources of waste in farm management, notably that due to the incomplete use of horse and machinery power on the farm, the author shows how much of this waste may be eliminated and strongly recommends that farmers adopt a system of cost accounting to that end.

The clear and at times rather pithy mode of expression is supplemented by many interesting and suggestive cuts and diagrams. Probably the arrangement of the treatment could be improved so as to avoid unnecessary repetition. In support of the main thesis the method is scientific, and is based upon the results of much personal experience and travel and of wide investigation. The author, however, attempts to cover a good many questions aside from this, and at times his statements appear somewhat gratuitous, and rather superficial. For instance, in discussing the question of crop yields per acre in the United States, he fails to take account of the character of the seasons, and unless one reads with extreme care, one is likely to infer that the fertility of the soils in the United States has greatly increased. The book should prove valuable to the practical farmer and should afford him much interesting data to work upon. Its conservative, practical tone may well prove to be a good antidote to the flood of superficial literature that has recently been published on the general subject of agriculture.